

Northern *Tibet*, Camp XVII, at a river, 4024 m., 31st July 1900 (flow.); Karyakak-sai, Camp X, Chimen-tagh, 3984 m., 21st July 1900 (flow.); Mandarlik, 3437 m., medio July 1900 (flow.; some spec. very large); Eastern or Inner Tibet, near Camp XLIV, 5127 m., 18th Aug. 1901 (flow.); S. W. Tibet, Camp CCXI, East of the lake Manasarovar, 4654 m., 24th July 1907 (flow.).

Geogr. area: (of the var.): Tibet and Himalaya. In the Kew Herb. I have only seen one specimen of it; it lies amongst plants of the following species and was collected by J. D. HOOKER at Sikkim, 24th July 1849.

That *A. flaccidus* Bunge and *A. heterochaeta* Benth. are the same species I feel convinced after examination of the ample material in the Kew Herb. But under the latter name is also found another plant, which perhaps is DE CANDOLLE'S original *Heterochaeta asteroides*. In Kew Herb. there are several sets of specimens collected by ROYLE, and DE CANDOLLE'S plant was founded on material given him by ROYLE, but as ROYLE'S sets are mixtures of several species and as DE CANDOLLE'S description is quite insufficient, I dare not use his name for a species which I am going to describe below and which has been mixed up with *A. flaccidus* (*A. heterochaeta*), from which it seems fairly distinct.

A. Hedinii Ostf. nov. sp.; *A. heterochaeta* Benth. pro min. parte; (?) *Heterochaeta asteroides* De Cand. Prodr. V (1836) 282.

Sect. Alpigeni. Planta perennis, \pm hirsuta, monocephala; rhizoma breve (præmorsum) radicibus \pm numerosis, tuberosis fasciculatis instructum. Folia rosulata oblonga vel oblongo-obovata, integra, obtusa; folia caulina minora, oblonga, basi semiamplectente. Brateæ involucri lineares vel oblongo-lineares, acutæ, subtus pilis \pm glanduliferis atrisque tectæ. Capitula magna (diametro 2.5—3 mm.); corollæ florum exteriorum angustæ purpureo-lilacinæ, interiorum flavæ; achenia dense pilis albis adpressis tectæ. Ceterum ut *A. flaccidus* cui proxime.

This plant is easily distinguished from the other species by its tuberous adventitious roots and the silky-hairy achenes. It differs further from *A. flaccidus* in the more even hairiness of the stem and stem-leaves, the latter usually being more numerous and larger.

The silky-hairy achenes point towards the *Heterochaeta asteroides* D. C., which is described as having »achænio villosa«, while CLARKE when transferring it to *Aster* under the name of *A. heterochaeta* says: »achænium pilis tenuibus patulis inspersum«. DE CANDOLLE has only had the upper part of a plant and has consequently no description of the tuberous roots. But also if we admit that DE CANDOLLE'S description covers our plant, it still needs a new name when transferred to *Aster*.

This plant is in HEDIN'S collection:

S. W. *Tibet*, on the way between Camp CCIII, Dara-sumkor, 4931 m., and Camp CCIV, Bak-gyäyorap, 4870 m., the northern foot of Himalaya, 16th July 1907 (flow.)